

WOMEN STUDYING FARMING TO TEACH SCIENCE TO OTHERS



RAISING VEGETABLES in the GREENHOUSE at FARMINGDALE, L. I.



MRS. ADOLF LADENBURG, CHAIRMAN OF THE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE OF THE SIXTH NATIONAL SERVICE SCHOOL CAMP OF THE WOMEN'S SECTION OF THE NAVY LEAGUE



MISS FREDA LANE, HOMEWARD BOUND WITH HER THREE HORSES AFTER A HARD DAY'S WORK HARROWING THE FIELD AT THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AT FARMINGDALE, L. I.

Course at Long Island Farm School Started Under Auspices of Women's Section of Navy League Includes Practical Solution of Agricultural Problems

By EDITH DAY ROBINSON.

THE hand that fills the ladle rules the world.

Said Napoleon: "An army travels on its stomach." If present indications do not fail—and there is no reason to assume that they will—the women of America have every intention of seeing to it that the travelling in question shall be as good as they can make it. Twenty-five women have gone to Farmingdale, L. I., and are enrolled students in the three months extension course in "agricultural preparedness," the feature of the Sixth National Service School Camp of the Women's Section of the Navy League. Twenty-five more are already scheduled to go. The agricultural division closes July 23. This is an interesting and significant part of the movement, so enthusiastically sweeping the country, to turn all available land over to garden and other produce.

The agricultural class of the Service School, as will be observed, goes to work several weeks before the school itself goes into camp June 14. While the agricultural division is under camp auspices it is an extra course created as a result of the exigencies of the year in food dearth and made possible by the cooperation of the State School.

Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg is chairman of the committee on agriculture. To her effort is to be attributed a large measure of the success of this division. Her lieutenants include Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchell, Mrs. James G. Cleave, Mrs. Richard Hunt, Mrs. John Flieger, Dr. Oeder, Mrs. W. L. Thompson, Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Felix Doubleday and Miss Bell B. Gurnee.

"The thing that makes us most happy in carrying out this work," said Mrs. Ladenburg at the Colony Club recently, "is that we feel we are starting something that will live. We feel that when the girls have finished this special course they will not only have got something worth while, something practical, something that will enable them to go forth with an enhanced value that they did not possess before, but that as instructors of children's gardens or leaders of agricultural squads in small communities they will extend the knowledge they have gained."

"There is an excellent field of opportunity for young women who have a specialized talent for garden making. It would appear that there are more places to be filled than people to fill them. One call came from Yonkers, where a movement is on foot to have all the children cultivate their own little gardens. Yonkers, as you know, is a large manufacturing centre. Another call came from a Long Island village, where market garden experts were needed. Neighborhood associations are also using them with increasing foresight and wisdom."

"The three months course has been specially arranged so that it becomes an intensive one. It includes vegetable gardening, economic entomology, the subject of soils and fertilizers, poultry and animal industry. Each student is to have a garden 15 by 20 feet for the practical work under supervision of instructors. The methods employed to best advantage in growing vegetables in city yards, vacant city plots and school gardens will be emphasized. Since the city can't be taken to the farm we are going to make it possible for the farm to come to the city."

"Special attention will be devoted to vegetables of high food value, like potatoes and onions. The work will include seed testing, the packing or otherwise preparing of vegetables for market, storing and canning. I believe a course of lectures on the production of fruits will also be given."



MISS ALVA FRANSON AND A PAIR OF CALVES OF WHICH SHE HAS SPECIAL CHARGE.

Six hours of laboratory work and three hours in lectures are required each week.

One further learns that under economic entomology field and class work include the study of insects that invade orchards, gardens, etc., and methods of control. This department requires three hours of laboratory and two hours of lecture work per week.

The class studying soils and fertilizers will receive instruction on the practical types of soils, with special attention given to soils apt to be found within a city, in yards, parks, school grounds, etc., and methods of handling. Also, it will involve consideration of the fertilizers, their mixing and application, and a general review of the principles of soil fertility. Two hours of laboratory work and one hour of lecture work are here required.

In the poultry division the work will include incubation and the rearing of chicks, subject of feed, care and management of poultry, poultry house construction, dressing, marketing, etc. Three hours of laboratory and two hours of lecture work are required per week.

Practical feeding and the care and management of dairy cattle, hogs and horses, milk testing and the study of milk in the home will be subjects taken up under animal industry.

"Our course is nothing if not thorough, don't you think?" said Mrs. Ladenburg, smiling. Her home, the Oasis, is at Westbury, L. I., near the Farmingdale School. For years Mrs. Ladenburg has been one of the largest exhibitors at the Queens-Nassau Agricultural Fair—one of the largest in the country—held at Mineola, L. I. Her little Dexter cattle have been among the prime specimens in the competitions. She is also one of the most expert horsewomen in American and English hunting fields.

"There are millions of acres of tillable land in the United States and the men and women are not ready to work it," said A. A. Johnson, head of the State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale. "Why, there are 5,000 gardens in lower New York alone. Now what we want to do is to produce leaders for next year. For every worker this year we want to have fifty in the field next year. This would not only mean the extension of a cor-



MISS AGNES LYSAGHT USING THREE HORSE DISK HARROW.

GIRL WORKING A TRIPLE TRACTOR GANG PLOW.

Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Chairman of Committee in Charge, Explains Benefits to Nation That May Result

Every woman who has the available ground with which to provide her own vegetables not only lessens the demand in the market, but helps pull down the high price of vegetables for her tenant sister who cannot protect herself against high prices.

"Is the announcement of this special

information is forthcoming. The sixth camp of the National Service School of the women's section of the Navy League has been fortunate in gaining a site on the grounds of the State Agricultural School at Farmingdale through the courtesy of that institution.

The first national service school of the women's section of the Navy League caused quite a stir when it was established at Chevy Chase last May. At that time President Wilson, accompanied by his Cabinet and officials of the army, navy and Marine Corps of the United States, attended the opening exercises, where the President delivered the main address. Nearly 1,000 students were trained there, and the American Red Cross, the army, the navy and the Marine Corps cooperated. The league's circular says:

"Thus the methods and instruction used were standard and official, having been worked out by experts. It is an organized movement to mobilize the womanhood of the country for national service, and it represents that high state of national safety which can be secured when every citizen, man and woman alike, is trained to prepare for national service."

Since May, 1916, the following camps have been organized: Second, at the Presidio, San Francisco; third, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin; fourth, Narragansett Pier, R. I.; and the one now in operation at Chevy Chase is the fifth. Thus the Farmingdale Camp will be the sixth.

At the organization headquarters of Camp No. 6—20 East Forty-second street, room 410, telephone Vanderbilt 2472—it was said the entire cost for encampment is \$30, not including carfare, laundry or uniform. The latter will be about \$12 and will include knickerbocker shirt, flannel shirt, coat and hat. It does not include boots. The first camp will open June 14 and the school July 4, with an enrolment of 200 women in each. It will be entirely under canvas, the tents having wooden floors and fly-flaps in their tops, for ventilation. Each camp extends over three weeks and is only followed if they are to be day or resident students, and which camp they wish to attend. There is an enrolment fee of \$2.

There will be open lectures by experts on questions of national defence, food conservation, American history, Americanization of the foreign born, good citizenship and universal service. Elective studies are only followed during the hours now occupied by the regular course periods, and no study of any course may be omitted save on the presentation of American Red Cross certificates for proficiency. The curriculum will be forwarded on application to headquarters. First aid, the making of surgical dressings, signalling and semaphore work under experts of the United States navy, military calligraphy, drills and setting up exercises are among the items outlined. The elective studies include knitting, plain sewing, bicycling, plain telegraphy and wireless, etc. Miss Elizabeth Poe, head of the original Chevy Chase School, is expected to be in charge of the camp and the staff of instructors will be the same as directed that camp.

"One of the things that interested me immensely at Farmingdale," said Mrs. J. Stuart Gillespie, executive secretary of the committee in charge of Camp No. 6, "is the fact that the water for the sanitary system, which is very superior and cost something like \$40,000, comes from Connecticut. It seems that they were able to dig down very deep and tap a sub-stratum carrying water from the Connecticut watershed. We are trying now to get contributions for an outdoor swimming pool, which we should like to leave as a symbol of our appreciation of what the school has done for us and as a permanent improvement."

Mrs. Gillespie added an interesting item when she said that there would be no target practice on the camp grounds, as Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff and a member of the committee in charge of the service schools of the league, held the view that for women to engage in target practice meant for them to lose their status as non-combatants in time of war.

The executive committee presiding over the fortunes of Camp No. 6 consists of: Miss Alice Carpenter, chairman; Miss Bell B. Gurnee, treasurer; Mrs. J. Stuart Gillespie, executive secretary; Miss Helen Cameron, Mrs. Maude Canfield, Mrs. Isabelle Freedman, Mrs. Richard Hunt, Mrs. F. Sherwood Hale, Dr. Louise Pearce, Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, chairman of the committee on agriculture; Miss Fay Kellner, chairman of the committee on transportation; Miss Ethel Boyd Bowens, sanitation; Dr. Desire Dunn, doctors' courses; Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, quartermaster; Miss Marie D. Stoddard, membership.

AMERICAN WOMEN PLAY IMPORTANT PART IN AFFAIRS ABROAD

PRINCE BISMARCK, confident of the superiority of all that was Prussian, once declared that a foreign wife could not possibly be of assistance to a German diplomatist. William II. expressed the same conviction. The late Henri Rochefort, Paris publicist, complained a few years ago that too many foreign wives had been at the head of the French Government.

But foreign wives have continued to exert an influence on the public affairs, not only of Germany and France, but of many other nations—wives of envoys and of men yet higher in governmental service. A large number of European dignitaries have married American girls.

The position of American women of rank in the belligerent countries has been particularly trying, and their tact and their capabilities have been put to a peculiar test in the more than two and a half years since the beginning of the war. But several had been placed in difficult positions before and filled them creditably.

To appear as Madame la Première of France is no novelty to Mme. Alexandre Ribot, formerly Mary Ribot of Chicago, for her husband, recently appointed to that post, had been Prime Minister also from December, 1892, to March, 1893, and again from June to October, 1895. M. Ribot was mentioned as a Presidential possibility in 1912, the year Raymond Poincaré was elected. When Henri Rochefort made his slighting remark about foreign wives M. Poincaré, whose wife was Italian born, was Premier. But Rochefort did not refer to then existing conditions only. He intimated Marie Antoinette, the Austrian consort of Louis XVI., who, he said, ruined the mon-

archy, and Eugénie Montijo, the Spaniard who helped her husband, Napoleon III., to ruin France.

Besides the Premiership M. Ribot has held other ministerial posts in the course of his long career and never has there been the slightest criticism of the former Chicago girl who has been at his side for many years. Nor has any woman in diplomatic circles more friends than Mme. Jules J. Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador to the United States. She was Elise Richards and, though born in Paris, was the daughter of an American banker long resident in France.

One marriage between an American and a French statesman years ago proved unhappy and was dissolved before the husband entered upon his public career. Georges Clemenceau, then a young physician, came to New York in the late '60s, rented an apartment in Twelfth street between Seventh and Eighth avenues and began the practice of medicine.

After a brief residence here he went to Stamford, Conn., and for two and a half years taught French in Miss Aiken's school for girls, at length marrying one of his pupils, Mary Plummer, daughter of a Springfield, Mass., physician. The couple went to France in 1870, but although they had several children, the wife obtained a divorce. M. Clemenceau was Premier from 1905 to 1909, but he has attained greater distinction as a Cabinet member than as a maker of ministries.

The first wife of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Lord President of the Privy Council of Great Britain and member of the War Council of five, was Mary Leiter, daughter of the late Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago and Washington. To Lady Curzon's beauty and

charm was given a large share of the credit for the winning of friends to her husband, thus assuring his political success.

It has even been said that she sacrificed her life to her husband. The Indian climate ruined her health but she refused to leave Lord Curzon to hear alone the dangers of the hot season in the country over whose destinies he presided. He wanted to retire at the end of his first term, but the British Government insisted that he return to India for two years more. Lady Curzon urged him to respond to the call of duty and again accompanied him, in defiance of her physician's orders. She died shortly after they came back to England, eighteen months later.

After eleven years Lord Curzon married another American, Mrs. Alfred Duggan, daughter of the late J. Munroe Hinde, once United States Minister in Rio de Janeiro, and the widow of Alfred Duggan, an American meat packer in Buenos Ayres. The marriage of Miss Ethel Field, daughter of the late Marshall Field, took this Chicago girl not into the realm of diplomacy but to a position which the war has made no less conspicuous. As the wife of Vice-Admiral David Beatty, winner of the memorable naval battle off Heligoland Light, in January, 1915, she has been called upon to acquiesce in one of the greatest sacrifices a woman may make, the sacrifice, if need be, of her husband's life in the public service. She saw Sir David become a Rear Admiral at 39 and a Vice-Admiral at 44.

Lady Beatty also is making personal contributions to the cause of the Allies. At the start of the war she converted her yacht into a hospital tender on which under her

charge and with excellent surgical and nursing equipment wounded men may be conveyed speedily from hospital to hospital.

George Head Barclay, British Minister to Rumania for the last five years, was married to Beatrice Mary Jay, daughter of the late Henry G. Chapman of this city, in 1890. Mr. Barclay had been an attaché in the Washington embassy. Mrs. Barclay accompanied her husband to posts in Madrid, Constantinople, Tokio and Rome before his appointment to the legation in Bucharest.

The experiences of Mme. Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Serbian Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the great war have not been her first in that line. Until her marriage in 1902 she was Mabel Gordon Dunlop of Clarkburg, W. Va. When the Balkans rose against Turkey she went to the front as a nurse, and four years ago she paid a visit to her native land to raise funds for the Kola Sestara (Circle of Sisters), or Serbian Red Cross.

During the seven years that M. Grouitch was Charge d'Affaires in London she was conspicuous among the women of the diplomatic colony there, but a few months after his transfer to Belgrade, in 1914, the present war started and she resumed her charitable duties. She has given personal service in the Serbian war hospitals and has again spent much time in this country, organizing Serbian agricultural relief committees in American cities.

Not less active has been the official life of Mme. George Bakmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador in Washington. Formerly Mary Beale, second daughter of Gen. Edward Fitzgerald Beale, who served in both the

Mexican and the civil war and was sent by President Grant as Minister to Austria-Hungary, she acquired a knowledge of the diplomatic world before her marriage in 1883. Her wedding was followed soon by that of her sister Emily to the late John R. McLean, the Washington and Cincinnati newspaper owner, who was a brother of Mrs. George Dewey.

As everybody knows, the leave taken of this country by Countess von Bernstorff a few months ago was an unhappy one, for her husband, the German Ambassador, left at the request of the Washington Government, and the severance of diplomatic relations was to be followed by the declaration that a state of war existed. The Countess was Jeanne Luckemeyer of this city. Her husband's predecessor as envoy of the Kaiser in this country also had an American wife, the former Lily Langham of Kentucky. Now the Bernstorffs have been sent to Sweden.

When Lambros A. Coromilas came here in 1907 to represent Greece as Minister he told newspaper men:

"I never saw a greater resemblance between the women of any two races than I see between those of your country and those of our Hellenic period. Recent excavations in Greece have restored to us this ancient type of beauty, but American women are more beautiful than were even the most comely of old Greece. I am a bachelor, but I do not see how I can resist these charming Americans."

There was indeed one whom, as time was to prove, he could not resist. Three years after his arrival he married Anna Ewing Cockrell, daughter of the late Francis M. Cockrell, long United States Senator from Missouri. M. Coromilas is now the Greek Minister to Italy, representing in one of the belligerent countries a nation whose ruling dynasty seems to have been thrust into a perilous position by the King's attitude toward the war.

Fighting with the French is the Polish Prince Andrei Potiatowski, a descendant of Prince Stanislas Potiatowski, who was elected King of Poland in 1769. The honors and dignities of that royal house became extinct in 1835 with the death of Prince Stanislas, the third of the name. Prince Andrei for twenty-three years has been married to the former Elizabeth Helen Sperry of Stockton, Cal., a sister of Mrs. William H. Crocker. Bearing a name which has been prominent in the life of a people whose fortunes are deeply involved in the conflict, and with her husband and two sons in the army of one of the fighting nations, this American woman has a deep personal interest in the outcome of the war.